

04A0 - 430BC

EMPEDOCLE offered a crude anticipation  
of the 'survival of the fittest' theory.

490BC

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Darius sent an army into Greece

9/12/490 BC Battle of MARATHON. Persians under  
DARIS were defeated (Sept. 12)

490 BC

DURANT

It was presumably the Carthaginians who, about 490 BC, financed HANNO's voyage of exploration 2600 miles down the Atlantic coast of Africa, and the voyage of HIMILCO along the northern shores of Europe.

Carthage grew wealthy from gold, silver, iron, and copper of Spain.

490 BC

Greeks had learned to observe the  
shades performed by the sun across  
the sky.

The sun-dial of METON, which enabled  
the Greeks to register, that consisted of a concave  
hemisphere of stone, having a strictly horizontal  
beam with a pointed metal stylus rising  
in the center. Four times a year, at the  
equinoxes and the solstices, the shadow

movements thus obtained were marked by  
a line inscribed in the line, then 3 concentric  
circles were finally obtained, each of which  
was divided into 12 equal parts. The dial  
described is named "hour circles" (preserved in  
the Berlin (102010914m), then had to be a  
different one-dial for each city  
the counting was not uniform and  
some for the 200-300 years.

C490-430BC

EMPEDOCLES offered a crude anticipation of the 'survival of the fittest' theory, but he does not consider the possibility of even vaguely dating the origins of man

C 420 BC

Temple of APHAIATA AEGINA

490 BC

inscription, temple of APHAEA at  
AEGINA.



490 → 448 BC

Period of Greek-Persian wars.

490BC

Battle of MARATHON (traditional date)

490 BC

Second Persian expedition;  
Athenians defeat the Persians  
at battle of MARATHON.

490 BC

Miltiades (died 489 BC)

He defeated the Persians at MARATHON  
and then marched his exhausted  
army 20 mi (32 km) to Athens, which  
he defended from the Persian fleet

Sept. 12, 490 B.C.

Battle of Marathon

Athenians and Plataean  
citizen-soldiers under Greek  
general Miltiades (d. 489 BC)  
repulsed first major assault  
by Persian Army, temporarily  
halting military encroachments  
from Asia Minor.

490BC

Battle of MARATHON  
MILTIADES vs ARTAPHERNES and  
Datis

490 BC

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KILTIADES

Famous Athenian general and son of CIMON. As satrap of the CHERSONESUS he helped Darius I in his attack upon the SCYTHIANS in 513? B.C.

He took Lemnos from the Persians and when the fleet appeared he fled to Athens. He was chosen one of the 10 generals for the year 490 B.C. and defeated the Persians at the battle of Marathon.

He also then interacted with a fleet of fifty  
ships to punish the people of PAROS.  
The expedition was a failure and militaries  
was fined 50 talents. Unable to pay  
the fine he was thrown into prison  
and died from an injury received  
at the island of PAROS.



490 BC

Battle of Marathon won by  
Miltiades the younger of Athens

490BC, 480BC, 469/8 BC

Persian Wars against the  
Greeks by Darius I and Xerxes I  
(480-465BC)

490BC

## Battle of Marathon

Though heavily outnumbered, Athenian troops defeated the Persian army (in Ancient Greece's most famous battle) Persia withdrew for ten years. And the Athenians built a navy of maneuverable wooden battleships

490 BC

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Xerxes crossed the Dardanelles  
to enter Europe

From ABYDON on the Asiatic  
shore opposite to SESTOS; the  
strait at this point being  
6,500 feet wide

490BC

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A large Persian Army had  
invaded Greece

490 B.C.

## SECOND PERSIAN EXPEDITION

The previous failure caused the Persians to try again.

Battle of Naxos: Persians won

Battle of ERETREA: Persians won

(490) Battle of Marathon: Athenians & Greeks won

Leaders for Persia were DARIUS & ARTAPHERNES

Leader for Athens: MILTIADES.

Complete victory for the Athenians and

Effect of Pensions to Area members

490Bc

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### Battle of Marathon

After the Persians fled to their ships, the principal loss of Greeks being in an attempt to fire the fleet. A legendary hero is the runner who carried news of victory to Athens, dropping dead delivering his message. From this rose the modern Marathon race. The modern athlete covers the distance in much less time than the Greeks.



490 BC

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The Second Expedition of Persia  
against the Greeks was led  
by ARTABERNESES and DARTIS

490BC

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Battle of Marathon  
Miltiades with 10,000 Athenians  
defeated 100,000 Persians  
This stopped the westward  
progress of Asiatic civilization  
and saved Hellas.

Hippias' death occurred  
about this time on one of  
the islands.

490 BC.

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## Battle of MARATHON

Decisive battle of the world, in which the Athenians and Plataeans under MILTIADES defeated the Army of Persians under DARTIS & ARTAPHERNES (490 BC). The Greeks numbered about 10,000. The traditional number of Persians 100,000, doubtlessly exaggerated. The Greeks lost 192. - Persians 6,400. The Persians were generally regarded as invincible & was man to man, hand to hand fighting, in

those days when members resented heavily. It was liberty and individual rights against make believe! the doing of the world was practically at stake. The issue was displayed & carried out: the position was not. The description of the state was broken down the right under attack of the persons, noted down, and saving around to a concerted attack in the center. Great personal courage was shown in each and but the steady unimpaired formation of the back were shown their opponents and the person that is their ship.

SEPT. 12 490 BC

GREECE

BATTLE OF MARATHON

Persians under DARTIS were  
defeated.

486 BC

ROME

AGRARIAN RIOTS

The patricians kill SPURIUS CASSIUS

490BC

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Ionian revolt  
Destruction of NAXOS

490 BC

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The Second Persian expedition  
against Greece.

Miltiades defeated the Persians  
at MARATHON.



24903C

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XERXES built a bridge of boats  
across the Hellespont

Sept 49 OBC

## BATTLE OF MARATHON

The first encounter on the Greek mainland between East & West took place on the small seaside plain of Marathon, 26 mi northwest of Athens.

The Persian force under Darius I was about 30,000. Only Plataeans joined Athenian resistance of less than 10,000 troops.

Miltiades weakened his center and reinforced his wings. The Athenian center broke, but it held long enough for the Athenians to rout the

Foran army and met with the 1000  
a general force among the numbers.  
commanded several movements of the legendary  
192 Pithorwar dead & royal Pithorwar was  
erected in the battlefield

490 B.C.

## Battle of Marathon

Decisive

The Persians were defeated by the Greeks who by their victory saved Western Civilization from being absorbed by the orient

490BC

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Darius I sent an army  
of 500,000 into Greece  
they were defeated at MARATHON

C490BC  
540 - 476 BC

1912 Dates' J-BK

"Captures of Miletus," a tragedy  
written by PHRYNICUS  
about 540 - 476 BC

490 BC

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## Battle of Marathon

#1 of Crosby's "Fifteen Decisive Battles".

The Persians were defeated by the Greeks who by their victory saved Western Civilization from being absorbed by the Orient.

490 BC

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## DARIUS I or DARIUS HYSTASPES

Darius is the title of several Persians and is used much the same as Pharaoh or Caesar. Darius Hystaspes the first of the line reigned from 522 to 486 BC.

He led a plot to murder Smerdis and gained the throne. Under him the kingdom was divided into 20 satrapies or provinces ruled over by SATRAPS.

Inscriptions record 9 or 10 rebellions against him. He besieged Babylon unsuccessfully for 2 yrs after which his General ZOPYRUS took it in



in 516 BC by a Phrygian. He began the quest

with inscription at BETHISTUN in 514 BC  
and thus recorded the last events of his

reign. In 513 BC he crossed the Bosphorus

with 700,000 men on a bridge of boats

and reached the DANUBE in an unsuccessful

campaign against the Scythians. In 501 BC the

Ionian also 7000 men were sent; the Athenians were

helped them; islands were burned. In 492 BC he sent

Macedonians with a fleet to attack Thracians and Macedonians  
and at the same time started a fleet against Greece.  
The fleet was shipwrecked and dispersed. In 490 BC he

landed again but his army was defeated by the Athenians  
freed under MILTIADOS at Marathon and the Persians

also lost. Darius died in 486 BC while preparing a  
second attempt. He was succeeded by his son XERXES

490 BC

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Before the battle of Marathon in 490 BC  
the Athenian messenger PHILIPIDES  
ran to Sparta seeking help, a  
distance of 135 miles in less than  
48 hours.

$$\frac{135 \text{ mi}}{48 \text{ hr}} = 2.8125 \text{ mi/hr ave.}$$